

Holt County Sentinel

BRIDGE, MISSOURI, MAY 23, 1892.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Every reader of the SENTINEL will draw a long breath of relief at the announcement that the legislature adjourned sine die on last Tuesday.

We hazard nothing in saying that it will go down to history as being the greatest set of lunk-heads and asses that ever assembled in the capitol of Missouri.

Holt county was well represented both in the Senate and in the House, but our members were utterly powerless. The Bourbon corruptionists and ignorance had the majority and they used their power as only such men can.

Previous to adjournment a committee of two from the Senate and two from the House was appointed to complete the work of revision, upon which the legislature so miserably failed. The committee is not limited as to the time it may sit, and there is a bare possibility that our laws may yet be gotten into intelligible shape.

THE BACK TAX LAW.

Judge Henry, of the Supreme court of this state, a few days ago delivered a very elaborate opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the back-tax law. The chief points decided are these: That the circuit court has jurisdiction to back-tax cases; that the circuit court in such cases may render judgment at the first term, and that, although the act is retrospective in some of its provisions, it is not, for this reason, unconstitutional, since its retrospective agencies are merely different remedies for what already existed. The law is, in our opinion, one of the most infamous ever passed by any legislative body, and ought to forever damn the political party that is responsible for it.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

In a speech in the United States Senate, on the army appropriation bill, last week, Senator Windom called attention to the following startling facts: The eleven states that seconded had about 10,000,000 of people, 5,500,000 of whom were white and 4,500,000 black. By the system of terrorism which had prevailed in that section the blacks could not vote, and the whites had sent 75 Representatives, who, through caucuses, control the House. Through the same instrumentality Senators from those states control the Senate. Hence 5,500,000 in these eleven states control the other 38,000,000. Therefore, one man in those states has more power to-day in shaping legislation than seven men of the North. He presented statistics of foreign imports showing that the South imported only 4 per cent. of foreign goods, and also statistics of internal commerce, showing that these States have only 28,808 freight cars, and other States have over 366,000 cars, from which he argued that these States conduct but 4 per cent. of the internal commerce. He claimed that these figures go far to corroborate the facts stated by Mr. Conkling, that they pay but about 6 per cent. of the taxes for the support of the Government. Hence 5,500,000 of people, who pay only about 6 per cent. of the taxes, who import only 4 per cent. of foreign goods, and who conduct only 8 per cent. of internal commerce, control legislation for 38,000,000 who pay 94 per cent. of taxes, import 96 per cent. of foreign goods, and conduct 92 per cent. of internal commerce.

The negro exodus now in progress was not unforeseen by careful and intelligent observers of events in the southern states. So long ago as 1871, President Grant, in conversation with the Hon. Andrew D. White, who, it will be remembered, was a member of the Commission appointed to visit Santo Domingo and inquire as to the desirability of the purchase and annexation of the island, expressed the opinion that the course pursued by the southern whites toward the negroes would eventually drive the latter to emigration; and the principal argument in his mind in favor of annexation was the advantage Santo Domingo would offer in such a case for colonization. President Grant was very positive in his belief that the social and political condition of the south made such a result inevitable, and also that nothing short of a general movement of the blacks such as he anticipated, and as has apparently recently begun, would bring the people of the south to their senses and teach them the necessity of cultivating amicable relations with the class upon whose labor they are so dependent for their own prosperity and comfort.

There is a sharp antagonism between the statements of different Democrats concerning the amount of backing down which the party is to be charged with. Congressman Clynner says the new caucus bill is simply a reproduction of the President's views as embodied in his veto message. Wade Hampton, on the other hand, declares that there has been no abandonment of position, and that the new bill is really an advance on the old. It is a funny party which does not know whether it is backing down or not. The country is in no such middle. It knows perfectly well that the party threatened to make the President sign the Appropriation bill, riders and all, or else to starve the Government, and that it has not dared to carry out its threat. The ordinary definition for that sort of thing is "backdown."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE VETO.

Just before President Hayes sent to Congress his recent second veto of the army appropriation bill, the Chicago Times, which is the leading paper of West and one which never fails to support the Democratic ticket, used the following language in regard to the prospective veto:

"If the legislative meaning be that it shall be unlawful to employ the military power at a place of election, in case it be necessary to uphold the civil administration of the election laws, then the bill is plainly contrary to the constitution, and ought to be vetoed, as undoubtedly it will be if the presidential mind reach that opinion. * * * If the civil administration of the law be obstructed by hostile forces too great for the civil power to overcome, then it is in the function of the executive to bring the military power to the assistance of the civil authority. This is a fundamental principle of our constitutional law. It has been recognized and applied from the beginning of the government to the present time. It was applied by President Washington in executing the revenue law against the whiskey rioters in Pennsylvania. Its application was proposed with some distinctness by President Jackson in executing the revenue laws in South Carolina. It was applied by President Fillmore in executing the fugitive slave law in Massachusetts. It was applied by President Buchanan in executing the election law in the city of Washington. It was applied by President Lincoln somewhat vigorously in executing quite a number of national laws in the slave-holding states. It is too late in the afternoon of the nineteenth century for any fossil disciple of the pestilent notions of John C. Calhoun to deny that the executive power conferred on the president by the constitution includes any part or all of the military power of the nation, whenever it becomes necessary to employ it to execute a national law."

Commenting on the above, the St. Louis Times-Journal, a national paper, says: "This is almost the exact line of argument taken by the president in his message. The position is one that can only be attacked by attacking the constitution itself and denying the right of the nation to preserve its own life against internal enemies. At the very foundation of every political system lies the vital principle that the power to make law implies the power to command all forces of society necessary to carry that law into effect. This leads to the self-evident proposition that the executive power must be co-extensive with the legislative power. Society wills a certain thing and expresses that will through the legislative power. If the executive is limited to the employment of any part of its executive forces, the absurdity is disclosed that society may will but cannot perform. The constitution of this country embodies no such absurdity. It clearly defines the powers of Congress and the powers of the executive. When Congress expresses the will of the nation is a law the president is clothed with a power limited only by limits of the nation's strength to impose and enforce that law. As the bill just vetoed was intended to take away from the president that part of the executive power which consists in employing military force when necessary to uphold the civil authority in executing the national election law, it was an unconstitutional measure and the president was bound to veto it under his official oath."

It remains now to be seen whether the Democratic leaders will have the good sense to put an end to an unnecessary wrangle by extending the existing appropriations to December next, quietly adjourning and going home. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel says of them: "Their conduct has reflected no credit upon themselves, and may seriously injure the party to which they belong in the next campaign. They have closed the breach between the two wings of the Republican, and enabled that party to again present a solid and formidable front. It is not too much to say that if the presidential election were to take place now the Democrats would be overwhelmingly defeated."

The very strong probability is that the situation will grow more embarrassing for them with every day that remains in Washington. The president has been driven into full accord with the Republicans and the opposing wings of that party have been united. There is nothing now for the Democrats but to abandon the fight, or to accept the issue offered and fight it out on that line till the 4th of March, 1881, with the prospect of defeat before them in such a struggle.

The most serious business before the Louisiana Convention doesn't seem to be making a constitution. The more important question of how to get rid of a debt without paying it is engrossing all the attention of these advanced Economists, although it has been temporarily disposed of by reference to a select sleight-of-hand committee.

According to the late and had news California finds herself loaded down with a constitution which is undoubtedly the worst one ever inflicted upon any State in the American Union. That it has been adopted is due principally to the fanatical Chinese agitation. Thousands of people who knew the new instrument was full of blunders and worse, voted for it because of its prospective Chinese articles. In their rage they have aimed a blow at the Chinamen and hit themselves. Before they have recovered from the injury inflicted upon themselves they will find out that John has been burned half so much as they have.

The Culp District.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I will furnish you with a few items of this almost uneventful neighborhood. Parties, dances, and meetings similar to these are on a decline, and in their stead we are glad to say we have had religious worship, singing and spelling schools. The farmers have been very diligent this spring. We have in our midst some who rank with the best of farmers. Daniel Huiatt is one who is a very shrewd and diligent child who has assisted him in carrying on the farmwork. Mr. Huiatt is one who is always on time and the consequence is that he is one of the leading farmers. Mr. Jno. Seyler, though quiet and unassuming, is by no means a "clay" as a farmer. A glance at his commodious dwelling house and large barn situated on a well improved and well stocked farm verifies this statement.

Simon Conn is tending a large farm; he owns considerable fine timberland. Mrs. Conn superintends a beautiful garden.

G. W. Moore has shipped several hogheads of tobacco, and has "yet more and more to follow." He does not intend raising any more tobacco on the account of a lack of suitable buildings. F. Hoffman Jr. and St. have a large crop of corn and small grain and plenty of fruit. They generally have the first vegetables of the season.

"Little Jake Harmon" says he and his son are tending one hundred acres. Mr. Toederman has in connection with his fine farm a vineyard and plenty of fruit.

Mart Conn, the jolliest man in the neighborhood, is busy improving his little farm. John Noelsch, Bob More, Jim Keena and others are good farmers of whom a want of space forbids us to mention any particulars.

The school was successfully taught by Will Hoffman, Mr. Huiatt, Jno. Elder and Jno. Noelsch were the directors who assisted greatly in school matters, as directors by avoiding any unnecessary interference. Mr. Jno. Seyler was elected in place of Jno. Noelsch. The school will close with a picnic on the 31st inst. An enjoyable time is expected.

A Sunday school was organized on the 11th inst. The young ladies were greatly surprised by being elected as officers. Miss Ad. More was elected as Superintendent; Edith Huiatt Vice Superintendent; Jenny Huiatt, Secretary; Caroline Huiatt, Treasurer; Middle Moore and Eva Seyler Librarians. Perry Moore was elected Chorister. We predict for them a successful school as there is a large number of musical and well behaved set of young people in the district.

The Huiatt City boys visit us very often. Who can blame them, after seeing the many good looking girls we have in our midst?

On last Thursday, the 15th inst, three heavily loaded wagons left the residence of Mr. Seyler bound for Wyoming Territory, the first wagon belonging to Fred Noelsch and family of Forbes, and Will Seyler, Mr. Jno. Seyler's son. The second Mr. Lisberg and family of Forbes; the third was Aaron Vetter. They were joined by Mrs. Shirley, the second by Charley Scott. The last two mentioned returned in the fall, as they are going for their health. They will perhaps overtake six or eight wagon loads in the vicinity of Bolckow.

The parting was very affecting. Our best wishes accompany them.

D. LOROS.

The New Fish Law.

A law of great interest to the people was passed by the late legislature in regard to the propagation and preservation of fish in the various water courses of the State. The law provides for the appointment by the governor of a board of Fish Commissioners to act in conjunction with the Fish Commissioner of the United States and otherwise as their judgment may direct, in stocking the waters of the State, by distributing in suitable places thereof such fish as they may deem best adapted to furnish cheap and nutritious food for the people.

The law went into effect on the third day of this month. It will therefore be well for all parties engaged in fishing, to read the following additional sections of the law: Sec. 3. That any person placing or using in any of the waters of the State any medicine, drug, any eculeus, or fish or fish berry, or any other poisonous thing or substance calculated to poison, kill or injure any fish, or who shall by any such means catch or take any fish that may be in said waters, or who shall place any fish or other explosive thing or preparation in any of the waters of the State, whereby any fish that may be in said waters may be killed, injured or destroyed, or who shall by such means catch or take any fish from said waters, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, and on failure to pay such fine and the costs of prosecution, shall be confined in the jail of the county for a length of time not exceeding one day for every dollar of such fine and costs.

Sec. 4. No person shall be allowed to place, or cause to be placed, erected or maintained in any of the waters of the State, or in front of the mouth of any stream, slough or bayou, any seine, net, gill net, set net, bag-net, bush-drag, any fish-trap or dam, or any such means to take or catch any fish in any of the waters of the State; Provided, that the prohibitions of this section shall not apply to waters wholly on the premises belonging to such person or persons using such device or device. Provided further, that it may be lawful to use a very small seine, not to exceed in length fifteen feet, for catching very small

fish, usually called minnows, which may be thus caught for bait or for stocking waters with fish, but for no other purpose. Any person providing for such necessary devices by the purpose of removing fish from ponds, pools or other waters, when in their judgment the safety of the fish or the objects of this act will be promoted by such removal. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more one hundred dollars, and on failure to pay such fine and costs of prosecution, shall be confined in the county jail for a time not exceeding one day for each dollar of such fine and costs.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall give information which shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act in any of the counties of this State shall receive as compensation for such services one half of any sum of money which may be collected as fine for such offense.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons discovering, seeing or knowing of any of the devices, contrivances, obstructions or implements prohibited by this act, as a means of taking, catching, killing or injuring fish, being in any of the waters of the State, may seize the same, and shall not be liable to the owners thereof for any value therein, nor shall he or they be held to suit for the same in any of the courts of this State.

Resolutions of Respect.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Forest City Lodge No. 214 of A. F. & A. M. We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to draft and prepare resolutions on the death of Brother Elijah Alkire, deceased, present the following for your kind consideration:

W. H. WILLIAMS,
H. M. WILLSON,
GEO. WELLS.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove Brother Elijah Alkire from our midst; and the earthly habitation to a brighter home not made with hands.

WHEREAS, in the death of Brother Elijah Alkire, Forest City Lodge No. 214 of A. F. & A. M., has lost one of its true friends, and the community at large one of its best citizens. Be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That the lodge be draped in mourning and the members of this lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 2nd. That we do deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased Brother in their bereavement.

Resolved, 3rd. That the Secretary of our lodge furnish the family of our deceased Brother with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, 4th. That these resolutions be published in the Holt County Sentinel, and Forest City, Mo., May 21, 1892.

Sec.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Collector Meyers respectfully informs the delinquent tax payers citizens of Holt County that the time for the payment of taxes has expired, and that the law makes it his imperative duty under a heavy penalty to force the collection of same by suit, which provision he expects to comply with to the letter. Therefore, he wishes to see each one of you at once, for their lands must come up and settle at once.

Fred Myers, Collector.

PINE LUMBER.

At Bigelow and Mound City.

Cheaper than Ever Sold

IN HOLT COUNTY.

We now offer Pine Lumber at lower prices than ever before offered in this county, strictly for cash.

We will sell at the following prices only as long as we can get the present rates on freight which may not last 15 days; so all waiting lumber will do well to call while the low freight continues.

List of Prices.

First-class 2x10, 12, 14 & 16 feet..... \$10 00
2x10, 12, 14 & 16 feet..... 10 00
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Second-class 2x10, 12, 14 & 16 feet..... 8 00
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